



Superintendent  
of Documents

# ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



## LIBRARY PROGRAMS SERVICE

Vol. 7, no. 20

GP 3.16/3-2:7/20

December 1986

### SPRING 1987 DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

The Spring meeting of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer will be held in San Diego, California, on April 1-3, 1987. The exact site and further details will be announced in future issues of Administrative Notes.

\*\*\*\*\*

### MONTHLY CATALOG CUMULATIVE INDEX

Distribution of the microfiche 1981-85 Cumulative Index to the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications has already been mailed to those libraries which select the Monthly Catalog in microfiche. Since there is no corresponding hard-copy edition of this product, LPS will also distribute the microfiche quinquennial index to those depositories which ordinarily receive Monthly Catalog products in paper.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CLAIMS

Some Depositories' claims cannot be honored because the claim forms sent to GPO are illegible or incomplete. When claims are sent to GPO the claim form must be completely filled out and signed by the documents librarian. Claims that are only partially completed cannot be honored. Please check every claim you submit to ensure that the information needed is correct and legible.

Your cooperation will help us to quickly respond to your claim request.

## SERIAL RECORD SELF-AUTHENTICATION

GPO has been granted authority by the Library of Congress to self-authenticate its serial records beginning in November 1985. In order to self-authenticate, an institution must belong to the CONSER Program, which is a cooperative venture to build a database of authoritative bibliographic information for serials. Participant input to the CONSER database began in the fall of 1975, and GPO began entering its serial records in November 1980, shortly after the shift to AACR2 cataloging.

Two authentication codes are defined for use by CONSER participants, as shown in the records' 042 fields:

- 1) "lcd" is used in a record in which all name holdings are established through the Name Authorities Cooperative Project, (NACO), which GPO joined in 1977.
- 2) "msc" is used in a record in which one or more name headings are not established through the NACO Project; all headings in the record must be constructed in accordance with AACR2 provisions.

GPO is now an lcd authenticating institution. Depository libraries have requested for several years that GPO authenticate its own serial records, and a resolution of the Fall 1983 Depository Library Council addressed this issue. Libraries will realize two major benefits from GPO authenticating its serial records:

- 1) GPO serial records which were previously available only to OCLC users will now be available through the MARC-S tapes distributed by the Library of Congress. This distribution means that GPO serial records will be available in other networks, including WLN and RLIN.
- 2) Serial records in the Monthly Catalog tapes contain bibliographic information specific to each issue, while the OCLC cataloging record describes a serial in its entirety. Non-OCLC users now have access to pure GPO serial records through the MARC-S tapes, which may be loaded into their local systems.

GPO DEPOSITORY UNION LIST OF ITEM SELECTIONS  
Magnetic Tape

During the recent meeting of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, held in Washington, DC, October 15-17, LPS received several inquiries regarding the availability of a machine-readable version of the GPO Union List of Item Selections. GPO does not provide customized sub-sets of the Union List on tape; however, the entire tape is available at a nominal cost for libraries wishing to do their own tape processing. Libraries with the capability to produce customized products from the Union List tapes may wish to consider providing this service to other libraries.

The GPO Depository Union List of Item Selections is comprised of two parts: The first part provides bibliographic and descriptive information for over 6,000 item categories, which represent United States Government documents distributed through the Federal Depository Library Program administered by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Each item entry is followed by depository numbers for up to 1,400 libraries which receive that item. An appendix provides complete addresses and telephone numbers for the broad range of public, academic, government, and other special libraries which participate in the Depository Library Program.

The tape sold by this Office is a print image tape used for producing microfiche. It is a high quality nine track tape recorded at 800, 1,600, or 6,250 BPI. Tapes contain IBM standard labels, and 20 records to a block. Each record, which corresponds to a line of print, contains 133 characters for a block size of 2660 characters.

The price of GPO Depository Union List of Item Selections in magnetic tape format is currently \$183. Like regular sales items, remittance must be received before your order is shipped. Purchases may be paid for by check, money order, or cash, or charged to your VISA, MASTERCARD, GPO or NTIS deposit account. Please provide the expiration date when using a credit card. Tapes will be duplicated as orders are received, so please allow four to six weeks for delivery. When ordering, please provide the stock number for the union list magnetic tape shown in the Publications Reference File (PRF): 021-000-00115-5. Please send your order to the address below:

Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Chief, Order Division (SSO)  
Washington, DC 20402



## POLICY CONCERNING CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS ON MICROFICHE

Many of the microfiche distributed to depository libraries are prepared by the issuing agencies following LPS' specifications, including the SuDocs classification number in the eye-readable header. There have been a number of instances in which these fiche arrive at LPS bearing the incorrect class, and in several cases they were distributed before the class error was detected. This causes shelving and retrieval problems for users, and burdens LPS with the task of providing corrected microfiche.

LPS will review the classification number of all agency-produced microfiche prior to distribution. In the event an error is detected, the Acquisitions staff will attempt to secure corrected microfiche, either a silver master or sufficient diazos, for distribution. However, this replacement process is time-consuming and may not be successful. On a practical level, the options are limited. LPS can either distribute fiche known to bear incorrect classes, or it can delay distribution, perhaps indefinitely, while attempting to secure corrected fiche from the agency.

Therefore, LPS has decided that in the interests of a timely and complete flow of information, the incorrectly classified fiche will be sent to libraries, and the correct class information will be included on the shipping list and in the Monthly Catalog. Every effort will be made to secure corrected replacement copies, which will be distributed as soon as they are available.

\*\*\*\*\*

## OTA PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) of the U.S. Congress has supplied LPS with additional copies of 30 publications, enabling LPS to offer them to depository libraries. All of these titles have been previously distributed to depositories, under Item 1070-M, but this additional stock is available to any library that had not selected this material or that would benefit from additional copies. The titles are listed on the order form on the next page in SuDocs class number order, and they are available on a first-come first-served basis to any library that requests them. One copy of each title may be ordered, and orders will be honored as supplies last through February 28, 1987. To order, check off the title(s) desired, fill in your library name and address on the return shipping label, and mail to:

U.S. G.P.O.  
Library Programs Service  
OTA Special Offer - Stop SLDM  
Washington, DC 20401

## OTA SPECIAL OFFER ORDER FORM

TITLE		SUDOCs NUMBER
_____ Airport and Air Traffic Control System	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 Ai 7/2
_____ Civilian Space Stations and the U.S.		
_____ Future in Space	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 C 49
_____ Computerized Manufacturing Automation	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 C 73/8
_____ Implications of Electronic Mail and		
_____ Message Systems for the U.S. Postal		
_____ Service	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 E1 2/2
_____ Energy Efficiency of Buildings in Cities	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 En 2/10
_____ Federal Policies and the Medical Devices		
_____ Industry	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 F 31
_____ The Role of Genetic Testing in the Pre-		
_____ vention of Occupational Disease	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 G 28/2
_____ Protecting the Nation's Groundwater		
_____ from Contamination, Vol. 1	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 G 91/v.1
_____ Protecting the Nation's Groundwater		
_____ from Contamination, Vol. 2	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 G 91/v.2
_____ Industrial and Commercial Cogeneration	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 In 2
_____ Strategies for Medical Technology		
_____ Assessment	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 M 46/4
_____ Medical Technology Under Proposals to		
_____ Increase Competition in Health Care	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 M 46/5
_____ Medical Technology Under Proposals to		
_____ Increase Competition in Health Care,		
_____ Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 M 46/5/sum.
_____ Medical Technology and Costs of the		
_____ Medicare Program	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 M 46/6
_____ Medical Technology and Costs of the		
_____ Medicare Program, Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 M 46/6/sum.
_____ The Information Content of Premanu-		
_____ facture Notices, Background Paper	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 P 91
_____ Radiofrequency Use and Management	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 R 11
_____ Managing Commercial High-level		
_____ Radioactive Waste, Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 R 11/2/sum.
_____ U.S. Passenger Rail Technologies,		
_____ Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 R 13/5/sum.
_____ Technology and Handicapped People	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 T 22/6
_____ Technology Transfer to the Middle East	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 T 22/13
_____ Technology Transfer to the Middle East,		
_____ Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 T 22/13/sum.
_____ An Assessment of Technology for Local		
_____ Development	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 T 22/23
_____ Water-related Technologies for Sustain-		
_____ able Agriculture in U.S. Arid/Semi-		
_____ arid Lands	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 W 29/2
_____ Water-related Technologies for Sustain-		
_____ able Agriculture in Arid/Semiarid		
_____ Lands, Selected Foreign Experience	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 W 29/2/foreign
_____ Water-related Technologies for Sustain-		
_____ able Agriculture in U.S. Arid/Semi-		
_____ arid Lands, Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 W 29/2/sum.
_____ Wood Use, U.S. Competitiveness and		
_____ Technology	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 W 85
_____ Wood Use, U.S. Competitiveness and		
_____ Technology, Summary	-	Y 3.T 22/2:2 W 85/sum.

## OTA SPECIAL OFFER ORDER FORM

TITLE	SUDOCs NUMBER
_____ Update of Federal Activities Regarding the Use of Pneumococcal Vaccine	- Y 3.T 22/2:11 P 74
_____ Space Science Research in the United States	- Y 3.T 22/2:11 Sp 1

Mail to: U.S. Government Printing Office  
Library Programs Service  
OTA SPECIAL OFFER - Stop SLDM  
Washington, D.C. 20401

Print or type your address in the area provided below to ensure a prompt response.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20401

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
Penalty for Private Use  
\$300

(LIB# \_\_\_\_\_)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
377  
PRINTED MATTER





\*\*\*\*\* MARKETING UPDATE \*\*\*\*\*

AN-v7-n20-12/86

- \* DIRECTIONAL SIGNS are now available from the Marketing department. They were developed to assist patrons and increase the visibility of depository collections in libraries. Each set contains 15 signs of different sizes. The wording and direction of the arrows on the signs vary too, so there's something for you no matter how your library is laid out. Naturally all of the signs feature the familiar depository eagle... We hope the signs will be useful to you. We'd appreciate your comments and suggestions. To order your signs, please return the order form attached to this issue of Admin Notes.
- \* The GPO CAFETERIA AND RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION is pleased to announce the availability of T-Shirts containing the red and blue logo of the Depository Library Program. The T-Shirts are made of high quality 50% cotton and 50% polyester material. They are available in four adult sizes: small, medium, large, and extra large. The price is \$5.50 plus \$1.00 postage and handling for each shirt. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the GPO Cafeteria and Restaurant Association. (Please do not send cash.) Please mail your order to:  
  
Depository T-Shirts  
GPO Cafeteria and Restaurant Association  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20401
- \* Another new product from Marketing accompanies this issue of AdNotes -- a list of the top ten BESTSELLERS for the month from GPO. The lists will be distributed in Government Bookstores to generate interest in our most popular publications, similar to the way that commercial bookstores sometimes post the New York Times bestseller list. The GPO Bestsellers list contains the attractive red, white and blue logo recently adopted to represent the Sales Program. You'll be seeing more and more of this logo in catalogs and other sales promotional literature.... We hope that you'll like our new Bestsellers list enough to post it on a bulletin board in your library.
- \* Copies of DEPOSITORY CLIP ART are still available on request. The clip art can be used to create your own marketing piece or enhance the appearance of book lists, flyers, notepaper, or anything else that you wish to spread the depository message. The depository logo and slogans promoting the depository library program are printed on slick paper ready for you to reproduce according to your own needs. The depository clip art was first distributed in July 1985.
- \* THANK YOU to everyone who has written to tell me about what you are doing to promote Government publications and the depository library program. I've been very impressed with the amount of energy that depository librarians put into marketing and the quality of the products that you create. I especially appreciate receiving samples because I frequently have opportunities to share your ideas with other depository librarians..... More and more libraries are taking advantage of personal computers to produce professional looking bibliographies and collection guides. Keep up the good work!!!

*Jan*  
-- Jan Erickson  
Library Marketing Specialist



YES, please send me my free set of directional signs!

Just fill out the mailing label below and return it to:

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MARKETING OFFICE (Stop SM)

WASHINGTON, DC 20401

ATTN: LIBRARY MARKETING SPECIALIST

**United States  
Government  
Printing Office**

**SUPERINTENDENT  
OF DOCUMENTS**

Washington, D.C. 20402

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**  
Penalty for private use, \$300

**BULK RATE**  
Postage and Fees Paid  
GPO  
Permit No. G-28

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

S/N 021-606-00013-8 1 Set



Special  
Libraries  
Association

RECEPTS AND PROCESSING  
SECTION

1700 Eighteenth Street N.W. Washington, DC 20009

1986 NOV 20 AM 11: 09

202/234-4700

November 7, 1986

Donald Fossedal  
Assistant Publishing Printers  
Superintendent of Documents  
Union Center Plaza  
941 North Capitol Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Fossedal:

I want to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation for your participation in SLA's State-of-the-Art Institute. Your presentation certainly added to the overall excellence of the Institute.

In reviewing the evaluations of the Institute, the attendees were in agreement that each of the presentations was exceptional and that the program presented a balanced view of the various issues concerning government information.

Again, thank you for speaking at the State-of-the-Art Institute and for making the program a success. With best wishes, I remain,

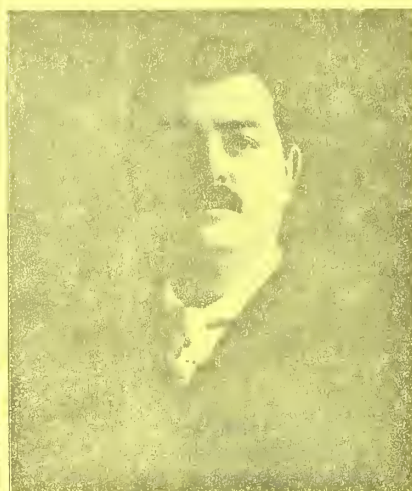
Sincerely,

*David Bender*

David R. Bender, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

## AGE OF THE AUTO - cont.

Public Printer Stillings viewed things differently from his critics. He expressed himself on June 24, 1907, before a Washington, DC gathering of photoengravers and electrotypers. A reporter noted: "Mr. Stillings said an effort was being made to place the Government Printing Office on a plane with the best printing establishments in the world. He described how he had found a more or less disorganized force of workmen in many lines; how he had made an attempt to place at the head of several departments experts in their several lines; how he had met with some opposition; how he had been misunderstood in some ways, but how at last it was becoming apparent that the Government Printing Office is not only abreast with the best establishments of its kind in the world, but the idea was beginning to appear that the true aim is to make it the model printing house of the world."



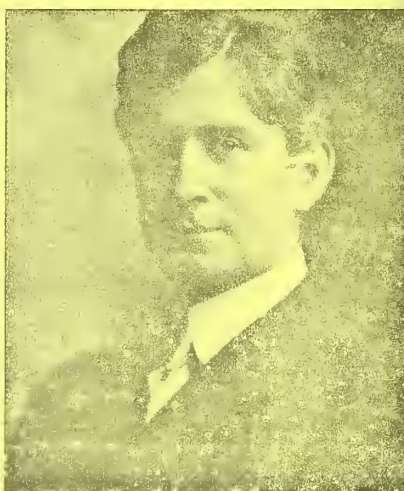
Charles A. Stillings

However, the controversies which swirled around Public Printer Stillings prompted his suspension by President Roosevelt on February 5, 1908, and a subsequent investigation. The resulting Rossiter Report of February 29, 1908, was critical of expenditures relating to "cost, audit, and inventory systems," along with purchases of supplies and furniture amounting to \$138,110. Criticism was also made of failure to properly train workers in the efficient use of new typesetting machines. Worker morale was found to be low.

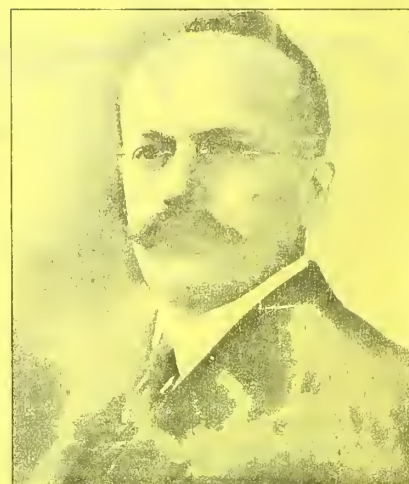
The report's conclusion stated that the Public Printer "had not been a good judge of men, but at the same time could not be accused of any intentional wrongdoing."

President Roosevelt also appointed Public Printer Leech on June 9, 1908. He served the Government Printing Office during a period of transition for 6 months, until November 30, 1908. A veteran of the Government Printing Office, the new Public Printer had learned his trade in Indiana, working for *The Pantagraph*. He came to Washington, DC in 1889 as a compositor, later serving as a proofreader and foreman. When appointed by the President, he was serving as Public Printer of the recently acquired Philippines. As an honorary member of the Columbia Typographical Union, he had twice represented their members at meetings of the International. One of the first areas he examined as Public Printer was that of wages paid in the Government Printing Office. He authorized increases for linotype and monotype operators, as well as printers, bookbinders, proofreaders, and other occupations requiring special skill.

During his brief administration, Public Printer Leech implemented a new system of accounting. The annual report for 1908 said of it: "By the accounting system is shown monthly the total cost of operation, daily the amount of wages earned, and at any moment the amount of purchases, the total expenditures to date, and the outstanding obligations." The system was considered to be of "comparative



John S. Leech



Samuel B. Donnelly

simplicity" and "logical arrangement." However, the workload proved too heavy for the Public Printer; and his doctor ordered him to rest. On December 1, 1908, he resigned. During his last day at the Government Printing Office, more than 1,000 employees met with him to wish him well.

President Roosevelt's third appointee to the Government Printing Office, on December 1, 1908, was Public Printer Donnelly, a former president of the International Typographical Union. He served through the term of Roosevelt's successor, President William H. Taft, until June 25, 1913. The new Public Printer had been previously appointed by the President to a number of special commissions, and was well known to him. One of the Public Printer's early suggestions, made in his annual report for 1909, related to the eighth (or attic) floor of the new building. He observed: "The majority of employees of the Government Printing Office partake of the noonday meal in the workrooms in which they are employed. Food is carried into the workrooms in large quantities and distributed from convenient points. This method is unhealthful and insanitary, increases the difficulty of keeping the office clean, and attracts insects destructive to certain classes of material." He went on to request authority to construct skylights in the roof and to use the area as a lunchroom. The Public Printer also set about securing new business. He was able to report on December 5, 1910: "In February we



undertook the work of printing the United States postal cards. On this work many difficulties were met with, particularly owing to paper and mechanical troubles. At the date of the submission of this report, however, the work is up-to-date. The Government Printing Office printed in the month of October 156,834,000 cards." For the entire fiscal year 1911, he reported production of 1,280,895,840 postal cards! This particular legacy of Public Printer Donnelly is still a vital part of the Government Printing Office which in 1986 installed a new No. 8 Roland Man 5-color offset press for the printing of postal cards and passports.

One unusual, but painfully significant, episode occurred in 1911. During the construction of a wall for the garage, the Civil Service Commission certified six bricklayers and one laborer for work on the project. After a few days on the job, the bricklayers let it be known that they wanted the laborer, a black man, removed from the project. When this was not done, they walked out. The Civil Service Commission then certified six new bricklayers, who happened to be black men. Some vociferous criticism was leveled at the Public Printer for refusing to dismiss the laborer, and for replacing the bricklayers who had left. The Public Printer clearly expressed himself on this matter, and was quoted by *The Reformer* (Richmond, VA), on November 11, 1911: "I am loyal to union principles when they stand for protection and for fair play to all concerned. Negro bricklayers work side by side with white bricklayers in the Washington and other Navy yards. I cannot see why in the case of the work to be done at the Government Printing Office, the white bricklayers should expect an exception to be made in their favor. There are 400 Negro employees in the Government Printing Office. Colored persons work in the various departments side-by-side with other employees in harmony and with great efficiency. I wish to declare with all emphasis that any employee of this department who tries to precipitate the devilish stricture of race prejudice will be immediately dismissed and will not again be employed!"

Public Printer Donnelly's concern for the employees showed itself in still another farsighted way. He reported to Congress in 1911: "There are employed in the Government Printing Office more than 250 persons above the age of 65, and it would be of advantage to the Government to provide for the retirement of those who have given to the public service the best years of their lives and who may be unable to perform an average day's work. This could be equitably accomplished through the adoption of a plan which would in effect amount to an annuity to each employee upon arriving at the age of retirement or upon becoming disabled. The basis of such annuities should be length of service and the salary or wage received during their employment, which in the case of those who have been in the service for many years would meet their ordinary requirements during the remainder of their lives. Such a plan would result in saving a large proportion of the amount that it is conceded generally is now lost through the superannuation of employees, and would at the same time be an act of justice to the individual and a recognition of long and faithful service." Not until 1920 did the Civil Service Employees' Retirement Act take effect; and Public Printer Donnelly helped sow the seeds.

On June 26, 1913, newly elected President Woodrow Wilson appointed a friend known to him in New Jersey, Public Printer Ford, president of the State Federation of Labor. He served the Government Printing Office and the Nation through the trying days of World War I, until April 4, 1921. One of his first acts was to obtain from President Wilson an executive order which allowed him to appoint a private secretary. He chose Joseph P. O'Lone, who had been treasurer of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and was prominent in the Knights of Columbus. The Public Printer then put his stamp of approval on the annual report of 1913. In it, his closing words addressed the wage question: "In conclusion I would recommend that the wages of compositors and bookbinders, now at 50 cents per hour, be increased to 55 cents per hour, also

that bookbinder machine operators be increased from 55 cents to 60 cents per hour. It is estimated that the sum of \$83,000 will be required to meet the increase in salary should this rate be granted by Congress." He was to repeat this same request in annual reports for 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917. In his final report for 1920, he pointed out with some exasperation: "For the past two or three years only by promises of his utmost endeavor with Congress for relief has the Public Printer been enabled to retain sufficient efficient employees on the legislative rolls to take care of the ever increasing demands of Congress, the departments, and the general public. Within the past year the office has lost by resignation the services of many of its best paid and most efficient employees, and the good of the service impels this appeal to the Congress for a proper adjustment of these rolls . . . Owing to the seriousness of the situation it is urgently recommended that Congress take favorable action so that the salary and wage rate in the Government Printing Office will compare with the salary and wage rate paid in commercial establishments doing similar work."

Initially, Public Printer Ford set about promoting a number of health and safety measures. His annual report for 1914 mentions: "A 'rest room' has been installed on the fifth floor of the new building for women employees who may become exhausted during working hours. The room is under the supervision of the medical and sanitary officer. I consider it a very humane and necessary adjunct to the office." In 1915 he reported: "Realizing that the health of employees in the linotype section was being endangered by fumes and noxious gases arising from melted metal in the linotype pots, I installed a ventilating system in that section at a cost of \$398. The installation of this system has resulted in a very material change for the better in the atmosphere of the room and the general working conditions." He also noted that: "All faucets were removed from drinking fountains throughout the buildings and replaced with bubbling fountains, at a cost \$946.75; this replacement was a decided advance in



sanitation." Public Printer Ford felt vacations were an important source of rest and renewal for employees. He expressed considerable satisfaction at a legal opinion on the subject: "A decision of the comptroller, dated February 15, 1915, definitely decided that employees of this office are entitled to leave of absence with pay for 30 working days each year. The decision was fair and just and in full conformity with law."

Meanwhile, World War I had begun in Europe; and it was to have a major impact on the Government Printing Office. On the eve of America's involvement, in 1916, the value of the fiscal year's printing and binding (excluding that for the Superintendent of Documents) was \$6,201,864.42. During the record breaking fiscal year of 1919, this product amounted to \$12,774,712.34. The entry of the United States into the "Great War" produced a rush of orders in 1917. The Public Printer listed some of them: "Registration cards, 25,000,000; certificates of registration, 18,000,000; Manual of Courts-Martial, 100,000; Small-Arms Firing Manual, 100,000; Manual of Guard Duty, 100,000; Infantry Drill Regulations, 90,000; Liberty Bond posters in two colors, 1,000,000, with delivery in three days; Boy Scout posters in several colors, 4,000,000 with deliveries in a few days time; bulletin on home gardening, 1,000,000; and many other large quantities of bulletins on home economies."

The War's impact altered the life at the Government Printing Office. In 1918, the Public Printer reported: "The number of women employed in the office now is far in excess of previous years; they have been assigned to many branches of work heretofore filled by men only, and show a willing desire to carry it through." Three 8-hour shifts made hectic the chores of maintenance workers: "The employees engaged in the upkeep of buildings and plant worked under considerable difficulty on account of the office being in operation almost constantly, and it being necessary that their work conflict as little as possible with productive operations." There were also security measures: "Secret and confidential



*Cornelius Ford*

publications, of which there were very many, were handled throughout the office under strict and ironclad regulations, preventing any premature publicity or any breach of the confidence of departmental officials." A peak of employment was reached in October 1918 when "the number of employees was 5,307." Despite this, there was considerable employee turnover: "The general average number of separations from the service has been approximately 200 per month, the two principal reasons given being those of better compensation in other places and draft into military and naval service." Finally, the end came; and the Public Printer observed: "The signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, found this office in full swing on the largest output in its history. With practically all divisions running on three eight-hour schedules, the value of product was amounting to about one and a quarter million dollars a month."

With peace came a profound political change. War weary Americans elected with 16,152,200 votes a down-home printer, Warren G. Harding, who owned and worked in a small newspaper, *The Star*, in Marion, OH. That "Printer" President when in the White House turned to the Joint Committee on Printing for a new Public Printer. One was forthcoming who was to prove "President Harding's Legacy" to the Government Printing Office.

UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Hearings  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 1 of 5

Number	Title	Committee
99-141, Pt.3	Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments (To the Federal Judiciary and the Department of Justice)	Judiciary
99-642, Pt.2	Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (S. 2827) (Navy Aircraft Procurement and Related Research and Development, Strategic Defense Initiative, Strategic Programs)	Appropriations
99-642, Pt.3	Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (S. 2827) (Aircraft Procurement and RDT&E, Army Modernization, Defense Acquisition Policies, Defense Manpower Requirements, Navy Shipbuilding, Ship Maintenance and Modernization and Related Research and Development, Reserve Forces)	Appropriations
*	* * * * *	* * *
99-818	National Shipbuilding Industrial Base Act of 1985 (S. 535)	Armed Services
99-819	Aging Commercial Airline Fleet	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-820	Implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978	Energy and Natural Resources
99-821	Authorizations for USTTA (S. 2307)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-822	Legal Mechanisms to Combat Terrorism	Judiciary

UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Hearings  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 2 of 5

Number	Title	Committee
99-823	Legislative Branch Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5203) (U.S. Senate, Architect of the Capitol (except House items), Congressional Budget Office, General Accounting Office, Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, Office of Technology Assessment)	Appropriations
99-824	Oversight of District of Columbia Courts	Governmental Affairs
99-825	Nominations--May-July Yost, Vice Adm. Paul A., Jr., to be Commandant, and Irwin, Rear Adm. James C., to be Vice Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard; Burnett, James, to be Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-826	Working Americans: Equality at Any Age	Aging
99-827	The Older Americans Act and Its Application to Native Americans (Field hearing held in Oklahoma City, OK)	Aging
99-828	Job Training Partnership Act and Older Workers	Labor and Human Resources
99-829	Strategies to Reduce Hunger in America	Labor and Human Resources
99-830	Animal Drug Amendments and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1986 (S. 2407) (This hearing was printed incorrectly as S.Hrg.99-000; the correct identifying number is S.Hrg.99-830)	Labor and Human Resources
99-831	Nomination (Cheney, Lynne Vincent, to be Chair- person of the National Endowment for the Humanities)	Labor and Human Resources
99-832	Situation in Panama	Foreign Relations



UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Hearings  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 3 of 5

Number	Title	Committee
99-833	Department of Justice's Handling of the Jackie Presser Ghostworkers Case	Governmental Affairs
99-834	Radiation Reorganization Act of 1985 (S. 525)	Governmental Affairs
99-835	Religious Persecution Behind the Iron Curtain	Foreign Relations
99-836	Women in Transition	Labor and Human Resources
99-837	General Aviation Accident Liability Standards	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-838	The 1986 Economic Report of the President	Joint Economic
99-839	Oversight of the Office of Management and Budget Regulatory Review and Planning Process	Governmental Affairs
99-840	Providing a Comprehensive and Compassionate Long-Term Health Care Program for America's Senior Citizens (Field hearing held in New Haven, CT)	Aging
99-841	USCG Authorizations and Load Lines (H.R. 1362)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-842	To Amend the Ethics in Government Act (S. 2214)	Governmental Affairs
99-843	Hesse and Wampler Nominations	Energy and Natural Resources
99-844	Sioux Nation Black Hills Act (S. 1453)	Indian Affairs
99-845	United States-Canadian Trade	Joint Economic
99-846	The Financial Institutions Emergency Acquisitions Amendments of 1986 (S. 2372)	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
99-847	Nomination of Thomas E. Harvey	Veterans Affairs

UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Hearings  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 4 of 5

Number		Committee
99-848	The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (S. 2498)	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
99-849	Diplomatic Security Act (S. 2015)	Foreign Relations
99-850	Not yet authorized for printing	
99-851	Department of Defense Subcontractor Kickbacks: Industry Personnel Practices	Governmental Affairs
99-852	Progressivity and the Federal Tax Code	Joint Economic
99-853	Administration of Justice Within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation (S. 2564)	Indian Affairs
99-854	Initial Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1987	Temporary Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction
99-855	U.S. Marshals Service Budget Authorization for Fiscal Year 1987	Judiciary
99-856	Staunton, Rossin, Garrish, and Francis Nominations	Energy and Natural Resources
99-857	The Future of the American Cattle Industry	Joint Economic
99-858	Statistical Policy for an Aging America	Governmental Affairs and Labor and Human Resources
99-859	Prospects for Improved American-Soviet Trade	Joint Economic
99-860	Targeting Federal Aid	Governmental Affairs
99-861	Nominations of Thomas T. Demery and Simon C. Fireman	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
99-862	DEA Budget and Oversight for Fiscal Year 1987	Judiciary

UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Hearings  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 5 of 5

Number	Title	Committee
99-863	The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 (S. 2281)	Judiciary
99-864	Nomination Pendergrass, John A., to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (For Occupational Safety and Health), Department of Labor)	Labor and Human Resources



UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Committee Prints  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 10

October 1986

Page 1 of 1

Number	Title	Committee
99-184	Supplemental Information Regarding the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986	Governmental Affairs
99-185	The Korean Economy in Congressional Perspective	Joint Economic
99-186	Not yet authorized for printing	
99-187	Hazards in Reuse of Disposable Dialysis Devices	Aging

UNITED STATES SENATE  
99th Congress

AN-v7-n20-12/86

Senate Publications  
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1986, No. 4

October 1986

Page 1 of 1

Number	Title	Source
99-17	Articles of Impeachment Against Harry E. Claiborne A Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Nevada; Answer of Judge Harry E. Claiborne to the Articles of Impeachment; Replication of the House of Representatives to the Answer of Judge Harry E. Claiborne to the Articles of Impeachment	United States Senate (Ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate in accordance with unanimous consent request agreed to October 1, 1986)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Spring 1987 Depository Library Council Meeting .....	p. 1
Monthly Catalog Cumulative Index .....	1
Claims .....	1
Serial Record Self-Authentication .....	2
GPO Depository Union List of Item Selections --	
Magnetic Tape .....	3
Policy Concerning Classification Numbers on Microfiche ....	4
OTA Publications Available .....	4
OTA Special Offer Order Form .....	5
Marketing Update .....	7
Marketing Order Form .....	8
SLA Letter .....	9
Age of the Auto (continued) .....	10
United States Senate Lists .....	13

















